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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

DISCOVER NEW ORE DEPOSITS;  
METAL INDUSTRY EXPANDS

TO OPEN NEW ORE MINES -- Rad, No 288, 3 Dec 49

Many deposits of limonite have been discovered in southern Macedonia, especially at Demir Hisar. The capacity of the future mine at Demir Hisar will be equal to the capacity of the Vares or the Ljubija mines in Serbia.

Manganese has been discovered at Bistra near Galicnik, in Macedonia, where the opening of a manganese mine is contemplated.

With the opening and the enlarging of the Mackatica molybdenum mine, in South Serbia, Yugoslavia will be one of the four largest producers of molybdenum in the world. Molybdenum is also found at Mezica (Slovenia), in East Serbia, and at Kopaonik, Serbia.

Chromium deposits have been discovered in Southern Macedonia, in Bosnia, and in the Kosmet. Nickel deposits have been discovered at several places in Serbia.

The Bor copper mine in Serbia is one of the largest in the world. Additional copper deposits have been found in the vicinity of the Bor mine, in East Serbia, and at Majdanpek, Serbia. Copper deposits have also been found in southern Macedonia at Demir Kapija, at the Greek border, in the central Bosnian mountains, at Kopaonik, Serbia, and at Skofja Loka, Slovenia.

Yugoslavia is first in Europe and seventh in the world in the production of lead ore. A lead mine will be opened near Pristina, Serbia. Deposits of lead and zinc are also found at Rudnik, Serbia.

EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN ALUMINUM COMBINE -- Rad, No 298, 15 Dec 49

The modern aluminum and alumina factory at Strnisce in Slovenia is nearing completion and is being equipped with machinery. Some of the structures will be over 30 meters high. Huge conveyors, which will carry the bauxite from the ore mills, are ready to start operation. The bauxite storage space, which will be able to hold reserves for half a year, has also been completed.

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Four rotary furnaces, 150 meters long, for roasting the bauxite ore, have been installed.

The alumina section of the factory will be equipped with 36 boilers, each of which will be 18 meters high and able to hold 1,000 cubic meters of liquid. The factory will be completely mechanized and will begin operation at the end of 1951.

In 1950, Yugoslav factories will produce 700 tons of iron for the Strnisce factory for tanks, reservoirs, and other products. The "Franc Leskosek" Enterprise will make 150 cathodes for the Strnisce factory. Two electric furnaces are being built in the Strnisce machine shop as models from which the "Djuro Djakovic" Enterprise will make 160 more furnaces like them to equip a single electrolysis room at Strnisce. Other enterprises will produce and install in this factory tons of kilometers of piping for steam, water, gas, and compressed air.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN OPERATION -- Borba, No 286, 3 Dec 49; Slovenski Porcevalec, No 282, 3 Dec 49

A new foundry of the Jastrebac Factory in Nis began operation on 29 November 1949.

In the ferrous metallurgy school in Jesenice, Slovenia, several workshops and a new furnace for smelting iron have been put into operation. The school is the first of its kind.

This furnace is operated by 26 students who are specializing in the operation of foundries. In addition to the foundry, fitting and blacksmith shops have also been put into operation. When completed, this training school will be the largest and most modern in Yugoslavia. At present, 500 students are being trained here in ferrous metallurgy.

In Javornih, Slovenia, a new rolling mill belonging to the Jesenice Ironworks began operation on 29 November 1949.

IRON PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Rad, No 277, 19 Nov 49

In 1939, Yugoslav mines produced about 670,000 tons of high-grade iron ore. In 1951, Yugoslavia expects to produce  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times as much pig iron and more than 3 times as much crude steel as in 1939. If the plan for 1951 is taken as 100, the ferrous metals industry reached 21.3 percent in 1946, 47.5 percent in 1947, 71 percent in 1948, and 73.2 percent in the first half of 1949.

According to the plan, the ferrous metals industry should reach 82.2 percent at the end of 1949 and 96.2 percent in 1950. The construction of many new rolling mills is planned for the production of oil pipes, which will be needed for the contemplated production of 450,000 tons of petroleum by 1951.

IRONWORKS GETS NEW INSTALLATIONS -- Slovenski Porcevalec, No 286, 8 Dec 49

At the Gustanj Ironworks in Slovenia, new machine shops, a new electric furnace for the production of high-grade steel, new mechanical fixtures, and a large forging shop have been added. The new forging shop was built above the old one, which kept on working during the construction period.

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NEW BESSEMER CONVERTER BEGINS OPERATION -- Borba, No 299, 18 Dec 49

In the Rad Iron and Steel Plant at Jelsingrad, near Banjaluka, a new Bessemer converter has begun operation. Its efficiency is comparable to that of converters made abroad. The capacity of the Jelsingrad foundry has greatly increased since the new converter began operating.

NEW SHEET METAL FACTORY IN OPERATION -- Borba, No 286, 3 Dec 49

On 29 November 1949, a new factory for sheet-metal products began operation in Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia. The machinery for this factory was made in Yugoslavia.

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